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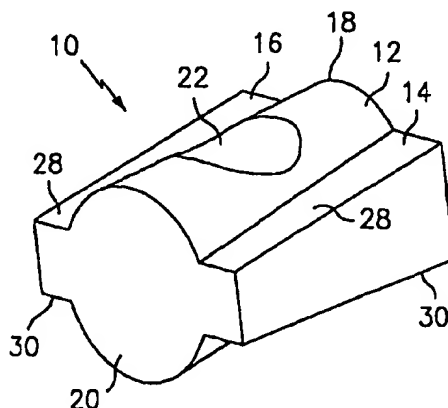
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(54) Title: **INTERVERTEBRAL IMPLANT**

(57) Abstract

An intervertebral implant having a composite wedge/dowel configuration is provided. The intervertebral implant includes a central body portion and a pair of radially extending wings. The radially extending wings can be tapered from a first end of the implant to the second end of the implant along an axis parallel to the longitudinal axis of the central body portion. Alternately, the radially extending wings can be tapered along an axis transverse to the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical body portion or along any other axis between parallel and transverse to the longitudinal axis. A throughbore or plurality of throughbores extend from a top surface of the implant through the implant to a bottom surface of the implant. The implant may be formed from a cortical ring cut from the diaphysis of a long bone by milling the top and bottom surfaces of the cortical ring to form the substantially central body portion and the tapered radially extending wings. The cortical ring is milled such that the intramedullary canal of the cortical ring defines a throughbore in the central body portion of the implant.

The sidewalls of the implant may be machined to form a substantially rectangular shape or the implant can be left to have a substantially circular configuration. Alternately, the implant may be formed of any biocompatible material having the requisite strength requirements via any known process, i.e., molding.



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Description

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INTERVERTEBRAL IMPLANTBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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5 1. Technical Field

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The present disclosure relates generally to intervertebral implants and, more particularly, to an intervertebral implant having a composite wedge/dowel configuration suitable for interbody spinal fusion.

2. Background of Related Art

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10 Intervertebral implants for fusing together adjacent vertebrae of a spinal column are well known in the surgical arts. Typically, a surgical procedure for implanting an intervertebral implant between adjacent vertebrae is performed to treat back pain in patients with ruptured or degenerated intervertebral discs, spondylolisthesis or other pathologies. A variety of different types of intervertebral implants have been developed for such a procedure including intervertebral wedge implants, spinal fusion cages and cylindrical threaded bone dowels.

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A variety of different types of intervertebral implants have been developed to perform this function including spinal fusion cages, threaded bone dowels and stepped bone dowels. Exemplary implants are disclosed in U.S. Patent Applications filed on even date herewith, under Certificate of Express Mail Label Nos. EL260888076US and EL071686220US, and entitled "Ramp-Shaped Intervertebral Implant" and "Keyed Intervertebral Dowel", respectively, the entire disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

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5 One fusion cage described in U.S. Patent No. 5,015,247 includes a
cylindrical implant constructed from titanium having one closed end, one open end and
a series of macro-sized openings formed through a side wall of the implant. The open
10 end of the cylindrical implant is internally threaded and configured to receive a cap. A
5 series of external threads are formed about the circumference of the cylindrical implant.
Prior to use, a bone graft of cancellous bone taken from a patient's iliac crest is placed
15 in a press and forced into the hollow body of the cylindrical implant such that
cancellous bone extends through the macro-sized openings. The cap is then screwed
20 onto the internally threaded end of the implant. Subsequently, the cylindrical implant is
10 screwed into a previously prepared receiving bed between two adjacent vertebrae.

25 Because of their simplicity, spinal fusion cages are widely accepted.
However, spinal fusion cages suffer from several drawbacks. For example, the
cylindrical loading surface area of spinal fusion cages is small, thus two spinal fusion
30 cages are typically required during a surgical procedure. Secondly, spinal fusion cages
15 are made primarily from metal, most notably titanium. This material does not remodel
but remains in a patient forever or until it is removed. Since vertebral bodies
35 eventually fuse with the cancellous bone or other bone growth material positioned
within the fusion cage, if removal is required, it can be very difficult and dangerous to
40 the patient. Thirdly, spinal fusion cages do not maintain lordosis, thus the natural
20 curvature of the spine is altered. Finally, it is difficult to insert a spinal fusion cage and

5 achieve equal purchase with the adjacent vertebrae. A spinal fusion cage will often
tend to engage one vertebrae more securely than the other.

10 Wedge implants also suffer from several drawbacks. Although wedge
implants have a greater load bearing surface area and are configured to maintain
5 lordosis, wedge implants are more difficult to secure in place since they are not
threaded into the vertebrae. Moreover, wedge implants have limited ability to prevent
15 rotational forces between the two vertebrae that are intended to be fused.

20 Threaded bone dowels also suffer from some of the same drawbacks as
spinal fusion cages. Threaded bone dowels have a small loading surface area and they
do not maintain lordosis. Furthermore, threaded bone dowels are typically cut from
bone with a hollow drill bit and subsequently are threaded. The hollow drill bit is
25 positioned to cut transversely through the bone and the intramedullary canal during the
cut. If the distance between the outer surface of the cut dowel and the intramedullary
canal does not exceed a predetermined thickness, the dowel must be rejected. Since
30 there is little bone to spare during such a transverse cut, a high percentage of bone
dowels cut may be rejected due to anatomical variability between donors.

35 Accordingly, a need exists for an improved intervertebral implant which
maintains simplicity for consistent surgical implantation, creates an improved
40 biomechanical construct when implanted, maintains lordosis, conforms to vertebral
endplates, spares the endplates in the load bearing region while perforating them in
20 other areas to gain access to cells in cancellous bone; when produced from bone, can

5 remodel into bone, can be easily manufactured and addresses other problems associated with current spinal fusion implants.

SUMMARY

10 In accordance with the present disclosure, an intervertebral implant
5 having a composite wedge/dowel configuration is provided. The intervertebral implant includes a central body portion and a pair of radially extending wings. The radially
15 extending wings can be tapered from a first end of the implant to the second end of the implant along an axis parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical body portion for anterior or posterior insertion. Alternately, the radially extending wings can be tapered
20 along an axis perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical body portion for lateral insertion or the wings can be tapered along any axis between axis parallel and perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the implant. A throughbore or a plurality of throughbores extend from a top surface of the implant to a bottom surface of the
30 implant providing a space for boney bridging to occur between the vertebrae which are intended to be fused. The throughbore(s) is dimensioned to receive growth factors including autograft, allograft, DBM, etc., to stimulate bone healing.

35 In a preferred embodiment, the implant is formed from a cortical ring allograft cut from the diaphysis or metaphysis of a long bone. The implant can be formed by milling the top and bottom surfaces of the cortical ring to form the central
40 body portion and the tapered radially extending wings. The implant is milled such that the intramedullary canal of the cortical ring defines a throughbore in the central body
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5 portion of the implant. Thereafter, the sidewalls of the implant may be machined to
form a substantially rectangular shape or be maintained in an essentially semi-circular
configuration. Alternately, the implant may be formed of any biocompatible material
10 having the requisite strength requirements via any known process, i.e., molding,
5 casting, machining, etc.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various preferred embodiments are described herein with reference to
the drawings wherein:

20 FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of the presently
10 disclosed intervertebral implant;
FIG. 2 is a side view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 1;
25 FIG. 3 is a top view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 1;
FIG. 4 is a front view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 1;
30 FIG. 5 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the presently
15 disclosed intervertebral implant;
FIG. 6 is a side view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 5;
35 FIG. 7 is a top view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 5;
FIG. 8 is a front view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 5;
40 FIG. 9 is a side view of a long bone;
20 FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a cortical ring cut from the long bone
shown in FIG. 9;

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FIG. 11 is a side view of the cortical ring shown in FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of the cortical ring after the top surface has been milled;

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FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the cortical ring after the bottom surface has been milled;

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FIG. 14 is a perspective view of the cortical ring after the sidewalls have been machined;

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FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the cortical ring after the radially extending wings have been tapered;

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FIG. 16 is a perspective view of a third embodiment of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 17 is a perspective view of a fourth embodiment of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 18 is a perspective view of a fifth embodiment of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 18a is a perspective view of a variety of different shaped protrusions;

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FIG. 19 is a perspective view of a sixth embodiment of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 20 is a front view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 19;

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FIG. 21 is a top view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 19;

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FIG. 22 is a side view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 19;

FIG. 23 is a perspective view of a seventh embodiment of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 24 is a side view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 23;

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FIG. 25 is a front view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 23;

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FIG. 26 is a top view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 23;

FIG. 27 is a perspective view of an eighth embodiment of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 28 is a side view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 27;

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FIG. 29 is a top view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 27;

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FIG. 30 is a side view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 27;

FIG. 31 is a top view of a pair of the intervertebral implants shown in FIG. 27 in their implanted positions;

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FIG. 32 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the

15 intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 33 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the intervertebral implant;

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FIG. 34 is a top view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 33;

FIG. 35 is a front view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 33;

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FIG. 36 is a side view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 33;

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FIG. 37 is a front perspective view of another embodiment of the intervertebral implant; and

FIG. 38 is a side perspective view of the intervertebral implant shown in FIG. 37.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings, in which like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding elements in each of the several views.

FIGS. 1-4 illustrate one preferred embodiment of the presently disclosed intervertebral implant shown generally as 10. Briefly, intervertebral implant 10 includes a substantially cylindrical body portion 12 having a pair of radially extending wings 14 and 16. Cylindrical body portion 12 has a first end 18 and a second end 20. Each of radially extending wings 14 and 16 has a trapezoidal shape as viewed from the side of intervertebral implant 10.

Cylindrical body portion 10 includes a throughbore 22 which extends from a top surface 24 of body portion 12 to a bottom surface 26 of body portion 12. Throughbore 22 has a central axis which is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of radially extending wings 14 and 16 and cylindrical body portion 10. Throughbore 22 is dimensioned to receive bone growth material including bone particles and/or a biocompatible osteoinductive or osteoconductive material. These materials may include cancellous bone, cancellous bone particles, ceramics, polymers, composites, BMP, etc.

5 Although not shown, additional bores may be formed through wings 14 and 16. These bores may also be packed with bone growth material.

10 Radially extending wings 14 and 16 each include an upper surface 28 and a lower surface 30. Surfaces 28 and 30 are tapered to converge toward each other from first end 18 of cylindrical body portion 12 to second end 20 of cylindrical body portion 12, i.e., the height of the wings decreases from the first end to the second end of the implant. The wings are shaped in such a fashion as to conform to the vertebral end plates located above and below the implant. Implant 10 is suitable for anterior and posterior insertion. Alternately, surfaces 28 and 30 may be parallel to each other.

15 Intervertebral implant 10 can be constructed from a broad range of biocompatible materials, such as surgical stainless steel, titanium, ceramic hydroxyapatite, polymers, carbon fiber tantalum, etc., but is preferably constructed from cadaveric human or animal bone or bone composites. Such composites may include those discussed in U.S. Patent No. 5,899,939 to Boyce et al. and in U.S. Patent 20 Application Serial No. 09/256,447 to Boyce et al., the entire disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. Intervertebral implant 10 can be used in cervical, thoracic and lumbar spinal fusion procedures. For cervical spinal fusion procedures, in which implants are typically between 8-15 mm in length and 10-14 mm in diameter, bone is preferably obtained from the fibula, radius, ulna or humerus. For thoracic and 25 lumbar spinal fusion procedures in which implants are typically 10-30 mm in diameter and about 14-20 mm in height, bone is preferably obtained from the humerus, femur or

5 fashion, only the walls of the intramedullary canal and the circumferential surfaces of
the bone may be demineralized. The strength imparting surfaces of the radially
extending wings and the radial surface of the implant will not be compromised.
10 Moreover, the bone may be treated using a variety of bone healing enhancing
5 technologies. For example, bone growth factors may be infused into the natural
porosity of the bone and/or the bone may be infused with acid to further demineralize
15 the bone. Both these bone treatments may be performed using the pressure flow system
disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,846,484 which is incorporated herein by reference.

20 As discussed above, intervertebral implant 10 need not be formed from
10 human cadaveric or animal bone but rather may be formed from any biocompatible
material. As such, other known processes, such as molding, casting or machining
25 techniques, may be used to manufacture the implant.

FIGS. 5-8 illustrate another embodiment of the intervertebral implant
30 shown generally as 100. Intervertebral implant 100 is similar to intervertebral implant
15 10 in that it includes a cylindrical body portion 112, a pair of radially extending wings
114 and 116 and a throughbore 122 having a central axis which is perpendicular to the
35 longitudinal axis of the radially extending wings and cylindrical body portion.
However, radially extending wings 114 and 116 are tapered transversely such that wing
40 116 has greater height than wing 114. Implant 100 is suitable for lateral intervertebral
20 insertion.

Intervertebral implant 100 may be manufactured using the same procedure as discussed above with respect to intervertebral implant 10 with slight variation in the milling step for forming the taper on the radially extending wings. Alternately, intervertebral implant 100 may be formed from a biocompatible material having the requisite strength requirements via any known process, i.e., molding, casting or machining.

Referring to FIGS. 16-18, intervertebral implants 10 and 100 may include retaining structure for preventing the implant from migrating from an implanted position after implantation. For example, intervertebral implant 200 (FIG. 16) includes a plurality of triangular protrusions 202 formed on the tapered surfaces of the radially extending wings. Protrusions 202 engage the adjoining vertebrae and prevent the implant from movement in relation thereto. Alternately, the protrusions may assume a variety of different configurations. For example, ridge-shaped protrusions 204 (FIG. 17) or spherically-shaped protrusions 206 (FIG. 18) may also be provided. Perforations (not shown) for receiving bone growth material may also be provided on the outer surface of the implant. It is noted that such protrusions or perforations may also be provided on the cylindrical body portion of the intervertebral implant.

FIG. 18a illustrates a variety of different protrusions which may be formed anywhere on the implant to prevent the implant from migrating from its implanted position in the intervertebral space.

5 FIGS. 19-22 illustrate an alternate embodiment of the presently disclosed
intervertebral implant shown generally as 300. Intervertebral implant 300 includes a
substantially cylindrical body portion 312 having a pair of radially extending wings 314
10 and 316. Radially extending wings 314 and 316 have a substantially semi-circular
5 shape and have a height which decreases from a first end to a second end of the
implant. A series of holes 320 are formed in wing 316 and a throughbore 322 extends
15 through cylindrical body portion 312. Each of holes 320 and throughbore 322 is
configured to receive bone growth material, as discussed above. Alternately, holes 320
20 may be formed in both radially extending wings 314 and 316.

10 Referring to FIGS. 23-26, the intervertebral implant, shown generally as
400, may include a substantially conical body portion 412. See also FIGS. 16-18.
25 Conical body portion 412 decreases in height from first end 418 to second end 420 of
the implant.

30 Referring to FIGS. 27-31, the intervertebral implant, shown generally as
15 500, may include only one radially extending wing 514. The other radially extending
wing 516 can be either partially or completely eliminated. As illustrated in FIGS. 27-
35 30, radially extending wing 516 has been truncated. During a surgical procedure in
which two intervertebral implants are implanted between adjoining vertebrae, the side
40 of each implant having the truncated wing (or the side from which the implant has been
eliminated) is positioned adjacent to the truncated wing of the other implant. See FIG.
20 31.

FIG. 32 illustrates another embodiment of the intervertebral implant

shown generally as 600. Intervertebral implant 600 includes a pair of cylindrical body portions 612a and 612b, a pair of radially extending wings 614 and 616, a central body portion 618 and a throughbore 622. Throughbore 622 is centrally located in implant 600 and extends through a portion of both cylindrical body portions 612a and 612b. A single implant 600 can be used in surgical procedures which typically required two intervertebral implants such as that shown in FIG. 31.

FIGS. 33-36 illustrate another embodiment of the intervertebral implant

shown generally as 700. Implant 700 includes a substantially cylindrical body portion 712 having a pair of radially extending semi-circular wings 714 and a throughbore 722. The top and bottom surfaces 724 and 726 of wings 714 are convex to conform to the anatomical shape of the vertebral end plates. Alternately, the top and bottom surfaces of the wings may assume other shapes which conform to the shape of the vertebral endplates. Implant 700 further includes a slot 750 and a threaded bore 752. Threaded bore 752 extends from slot 750 into throughbore 722. Slot 750 and threaded bore 752 are configured to engage an implant insertion tool (not shown) to facilitate insertion of the implant into the intervertebral space. Although the slot and threaded bore are not shown in combination with the other implants disclosed in this application, it is contemplated that each of the implants disclosed herein may include such insertion tool engaging structure.

5 It will be understood that various modifications may be made to the
embodiments disclosed herein. For example, radially extending wings have been
described as being tapered or angled along axis both parallel and transverse to the
10 longitudinal axis of the implant. Alternately, radially extending wings can be tapered
5 along any axis between the parallel and transverse axis. For example, radially
extending wings 814 of implant 800 are tapered along an axis which forms an angle of
15 about 45° with respect to the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical body portion 812. See
FIGS. 37 and 38. Moreover, the taper of the radially extending wings may be different
20 than that shown but should be such as to maintain the natural alignment of the
10 vertebrae. Alternately, radially extending wings need not be tapered. Therefore, the
above description should not be construed as limiting, but merely as exemplifications of
25 preferred embodiments. Those skilled in the art will envision other modifications
within the scope and spirit of the claims appended hereto.

Claims

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An intervertebral implant comprising:

a first central body portion having a longitudinal axis; and

at least one wing extending radially outwardly from the central body

portion.

2. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the at least

one radially extending wing has a height which decreases along the longitudinal axis of

the cylindrical body portion from one end of the cylindrical body portion to the other

end of the cylindrical body portion.

3. An intervertebral implant according to claim 2, wherein the

intervertebral implant includes two radially extending wings, each of the radially

extending wings having a shape substantially the same as the other radially extending

wing.

4. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the at least

one radially extending wing has a height which decreases in a direction perpendicular to

the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical body portion.

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5. An intervertebral implant according to claim 4, wherein the intervertebral implant includes a pair of radially extending wings, wherein the smallest height of one of the radially extending wings being greater than the largest height of the other of the radially extending wings.

6. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the implant is manufactured from bone.

7. An intervertebral implant according to claim 6, wherein the implant is manufactured from the diaphysis or the metaphysis of a long bone.

8. An intervertebral implant according to claim 7, wherein the intramedullary canal of the long bone defines the throughbore.

9. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the implant is manufactured from a cortical ring cut from the diaphysis or metaphysis of a long bone.

10. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the implant is manufactured from a biocompatible material.

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11. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, further including protrusions formed on the surface of the intervertebral implant.

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12. An intervertebral implant according to claim 11, wherein the protrusions are formed on the at least one radially extending wing.

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13. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the implant is formed from a bone derived composite material.

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14. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the implant is formed from a bone derived layered material.

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15. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, further including at least one opening formed in the at least one radially extending wing.

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16. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, further including at least one throughbore defined in the central body portion, the throughbore having an axis which is substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the substantially cylindrical body portion.

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17. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, further including a second central body portion having a longitudinal axis.

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18. An intervertebral implant according to claim 17, wherein the first and second central body portions have parallel longitudinal axis.

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19. An intervertebral implant according to claim 18, wherein the at least one radially extending wing includes two radially extending wings, one of the two radially extending wings extending outwardly from each of the first and second central body portions.

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20. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, wherein the at least one radially extending wing includes two radially extending wings.

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21. An intervertebral implant according to claim 20, wherein each of the radially extending wings includes a top and a bottom surface, the top and bottom surfaces being shaped to conform to the shape of vertebral endplates.

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22. An intervertebral implant according to claim 22, wherein at least one of the top and bottom surfaces of the radially extending wings is convex.

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23. An intervertebral implant according to claim 1, further including engaging structure formed on the implant, the engaging structure being configured to receive an end of an implant insertion tool.

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24. A method for forming an intervertebral implant from the diaphysis or metaphysis of a long bone comprising the following steps:

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a. making a transverse cut across a long bone to form a cortical ring;

b. milling the top surface of the cortical ring to form a first

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longitudinally extending crown having two upper radially extending flats; and

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c. milling the bottom surface of the cortical ring to form a second

longitudinally extending crown having two lower radially extending flats, the upper and lower flats forming a pair of radially extending wings.

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25. A method according to claim 24, wherein the first and second crowns are milled to form a substantially cylindrical body portion.

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26. A method according to claim 25, wherein the first and second crowns are milled such that the intramedullary canal of the long bone extends through the substantially cylindrical body portion.

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27. A method according to claim 26, further including the steps of:

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milling the side surfaces of the cortical ring to form a substantially rectangular implant.

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28. A method according to claim 25, further including the step of
5 milling the upper and lower radially extending flats to vary the angle of the flats in a
15 direction parallel to the longitudinally extending axis of the substantially cylindrical
body portion.

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29. A method according to claim 25, further including the step of
10 milling the upper and lower radially extending flats to vary the angle of the flats in a
25 direction transverse to the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical body portion.

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30. A method according to claim 24, further including the following
step:

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d. forming protrusions on the intervertebral implant.

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31. A method according to claim 30, wherein the protrusions are
formed on the radially extending wings.

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32. A method according to claim 24, wherein the first and second
crowns are milled to form a substantially conical body portion.

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33. A method according to claim 24, further including the step of forming at least one hole in at least one of the radially extending wings.

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34. A method according to claim 24, wherein at least one of the upper and lower flats defining each of the radially extending wings is convex.

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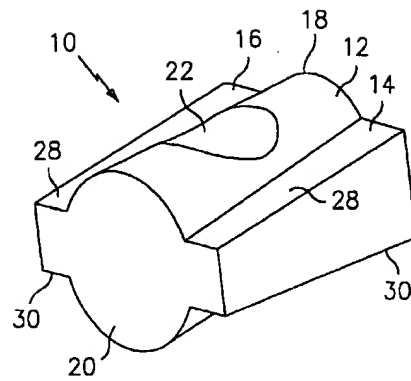


FIG. 1

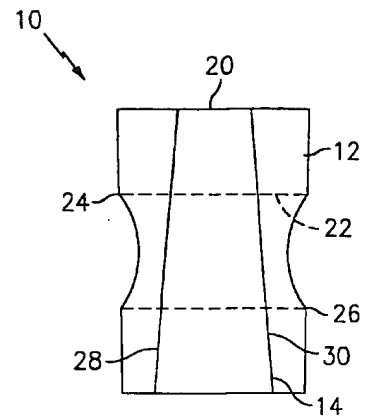


FIG. 2

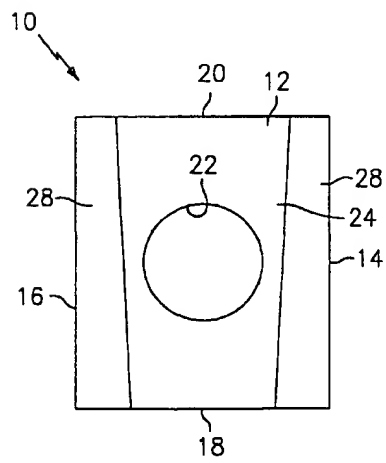


FIG. 3

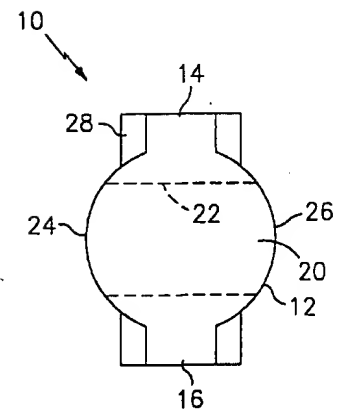


FIG. 4

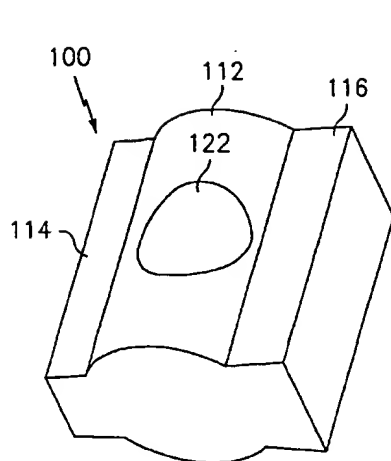


FIG. 5

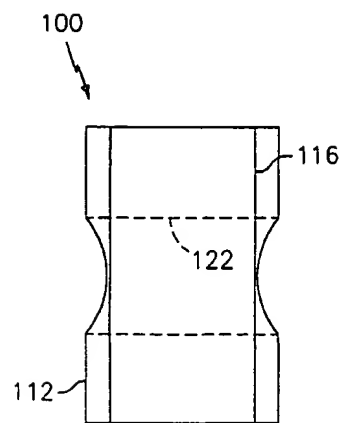


FIG. 6

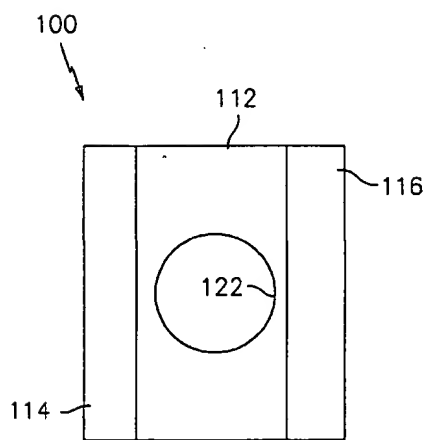


FIG. 7

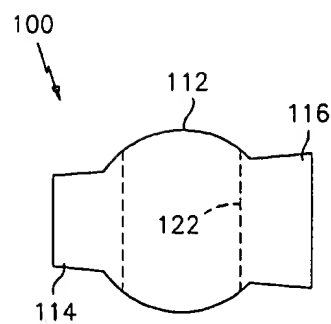


FIG. 8

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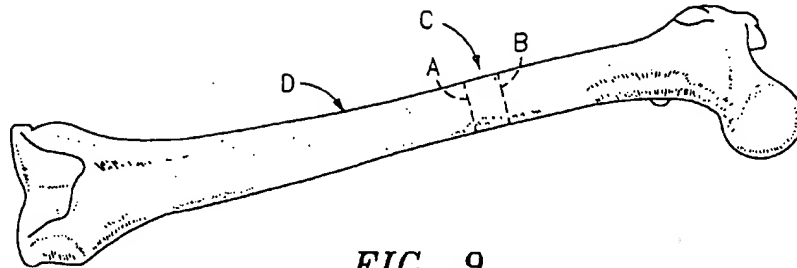


FIG. 9

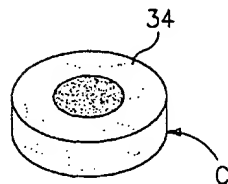


FIG. 10

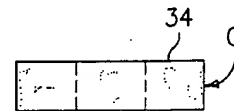


FIG. 11

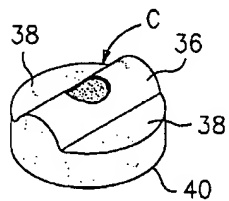


FIG. 12

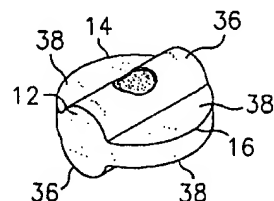


FIG. 13

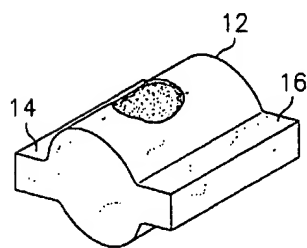


FIG. 14

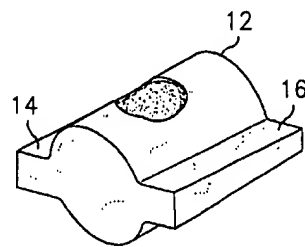


FIG. 15

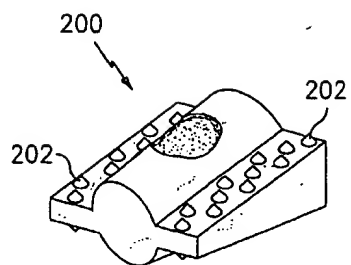


FIG. 16

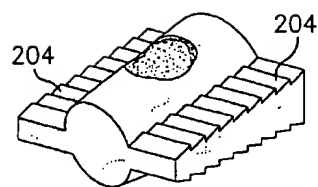


FIG. 17

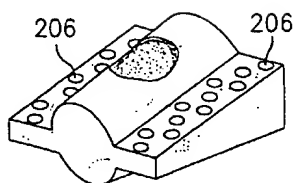


FIG. 18

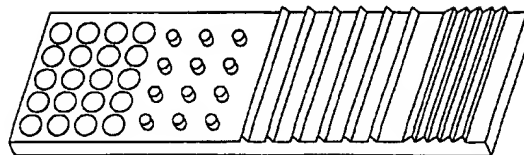


FIG. 18a

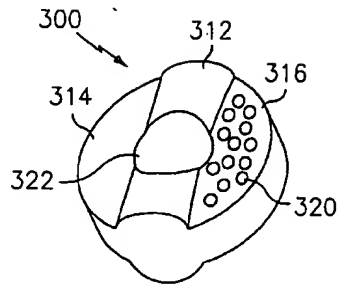


FIG. 19

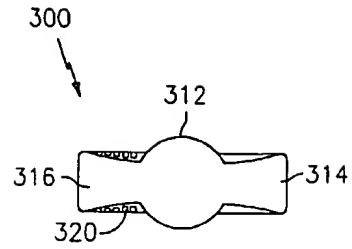


FIG. 20

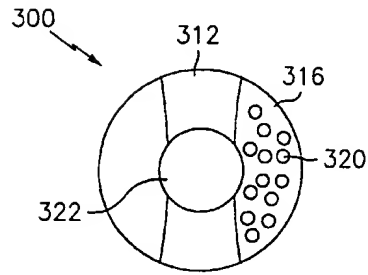


FIG. 21

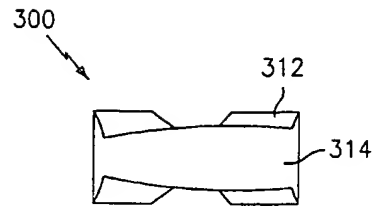


FIG. 22

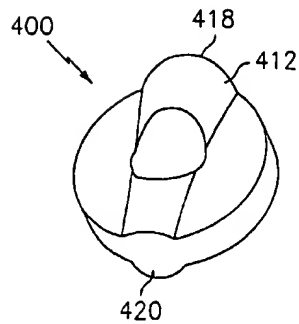


FIG. 23

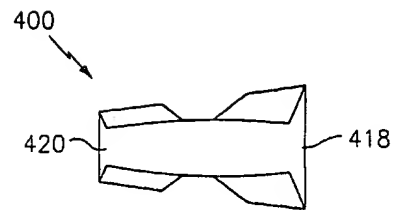


FIG. 24

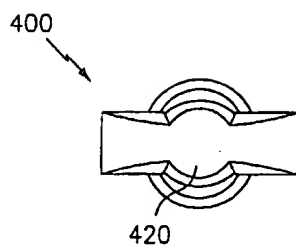


FIG. 25

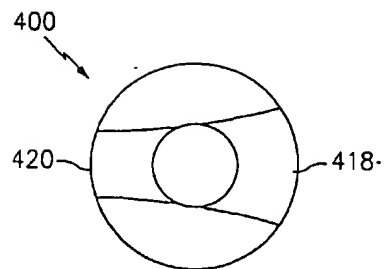


FIG. 26

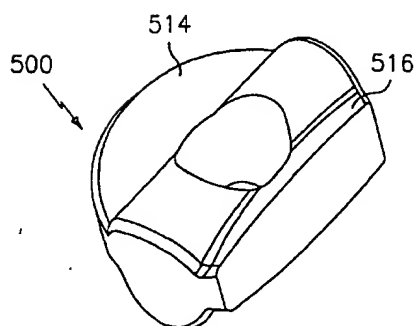


FIG. 27

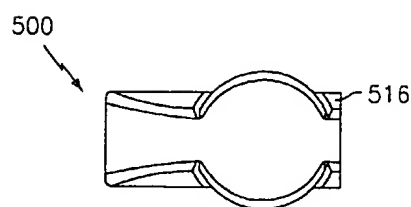


FIG. 28

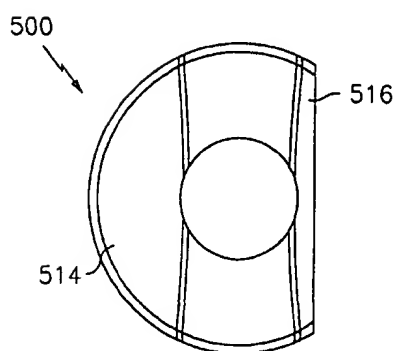


FIG. 29

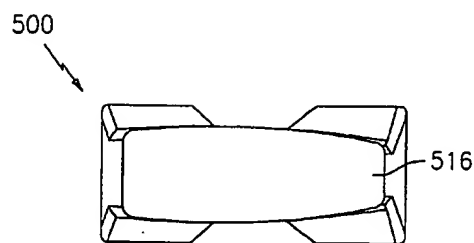


FIG. 30

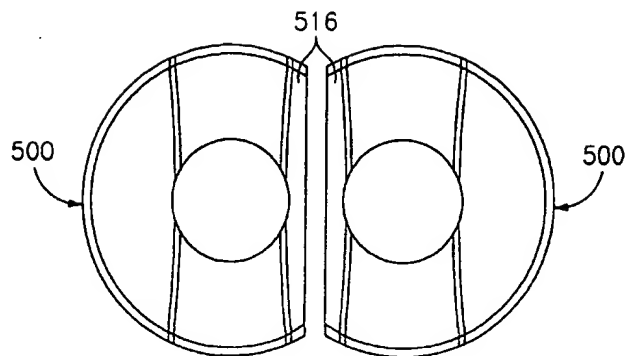


FIG. 31

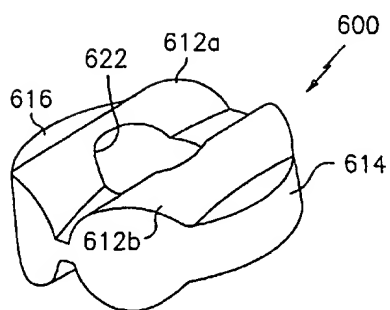


FIG. 32

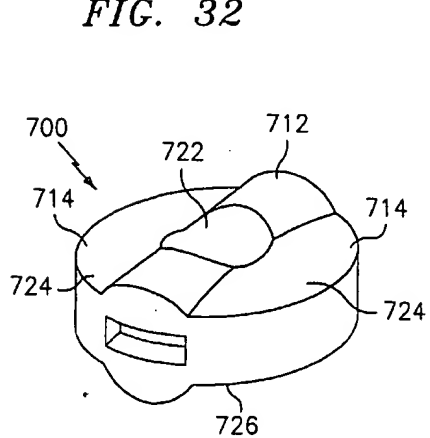


FIG. 33

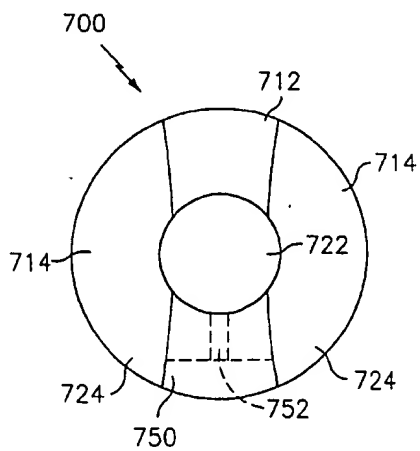


FIG. 34

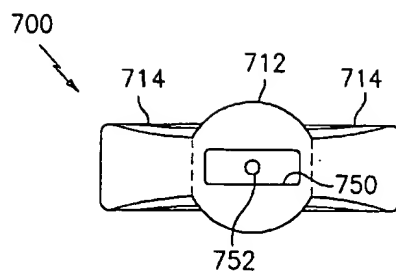


FIG. 35

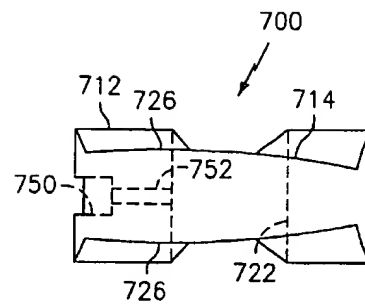


FIG. 36

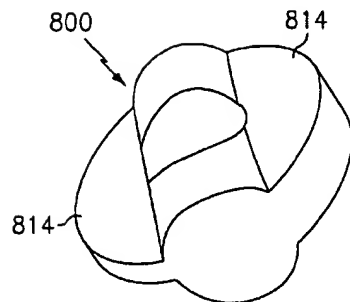


FIG. 37

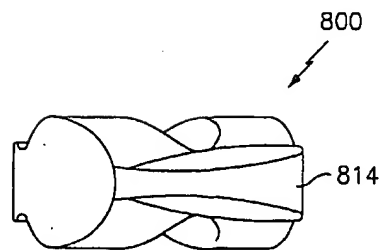


FIG. 38